COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

To the Freemen of North-Carolina.

Fellow-Citizens:

The cry of alarm is now raised throughout our land. The Presidential Election is fast approaching, and the event of it is said to involve the fate of the nation. Two Candidates are presented to our choice, each of whom is held out by his friends as worthy of all acceptance, and by his enemies as dangerous in the extreme. The one of them, the present Chief Magistrate, is, by one party, advocated as the sage, the philosopher, and the statesman—one whose life has been spent in the councils of his country—whose learning has examined every recess of her policy, and whose experience has given the sanction of truth to his researches—one, the brilliancy of whose talents is equalled only by the virtues of his heart. While by the other party, he is denounced as a crafty intriguer, who, by all the tortuosities of successful cunning, has crowded from one post to another, until he has finally coiled himself into the Presidential Chair—as one who, with a mediocrity of talents, claims the civic crown for services performed by those with whom he was unworthily associated—as one who has bartered for the highest office in the gift of a free people, and who is now bartering away their free Institutions—In fine, as one who flourishes in corruption, and who would be willing to flourish on the ruins of his country.—The other Candidate, known as the *Hero of Orleans*, now a private citizen of Tennessee, is upheld by his friends as the hero and the politician, as the citizen soldier, alike ready and able to direct the councils of his country in the Cabinet, or to lead her armies in the field—as wise in head, sound in heart, and steady in purpose—as a modern Hercules, who will cleanse the Augean stables of Government, and restore every thing to its pristine beauty, utility, and grandeur. But by his opponents, he is represented as deficient in the learning, and not endowed with the talents, necessary for the ruler of a great nation. His temper, too, is said to be violent, and on more than one occasion, he is accused of having wilfully violated the law and constitution of his country. His praises, say they, must be sung to the *warrior*, & only as the *Hero of Orleans* is he, or can he be, known among the distinguished men of our nation.—Amidst such discordant views and contradictory opinions, are we, my Fellow-Citizens, called upon to give our votes. And, in doing so, it behooves us not to accord entire belief to the statements of either party, but to examine and determine for ourselves. The lamentable prostitution of some of our most prominent presses, to the purposes of party slander and political falsehood, makes this caution absolutely necessary. An enlightened press should be like the bright luminary of Heaven, giving light and heat to guide and cheer us on the way to safety, happiness, and glory. But I grieve to say, our press now more resembles the noxious exhalations engendered in corruption, which lead their benighted and infatuated followers through mires and swamps, and over mountains and precipices, into danger, difficulty, and ruin.—Such, then, being the distorted medium through which public characters are presented to our view, we should be doubly vigilant in examining the charges preferred against them, in estimating their alleged claims to notice, and in forming our judgments as to their merits. The qualities requisite for the Chief Magistrate of the American Nation, form an unerring standard, to which we should bring every one who prefers a claim to that high honor. What those qualities are, it might have been difficult to have ascertained in the abstract: but it is not the least distinguished privilege of the American people, to have had them so framed and embodied in the character of *Washington*, that all must appreciate, and none can mistake them. A mind sound, strong, untiring in patient investigation and capable of the most entire concentration of its powers, enabled the Chief of our Revolution to comprehend, in succession, every thing upon which duty directed his views. A temper calm, steady, and unyielding—a judgment slow in forming its determinations, but incapable of being diverted from its deliberate purposes. A Justice, that in the sacred language of Scripture, was no respecter of persons. And a morality that, I hope it is not impiety to say, might have adorned the lives of the Apostles. These were the qualities that distinguished him whom we must always regard as first among mortals—qualities which enabled him to accomplish the political regeneration of his country, and to carry it safely through the doubts and difficulties of adventurous experiment. Such was our first Chief Magistrate, and such, may Heaven in its mercy always grant to rule over us!

Having, then, my Fellow-Citizens, ascertained the proper standard, let us proceed to the admeasurement of the present Candidates. John Quincy Adams has long been known among the most highly gifted politicians of this country. For twenty odd years, and under three successive administrations, he held a variety of offices, the duties of which were neither unimportant nor of easy performance. They brought him into competition and conflict with the ablest men of this and other nations. And where, I would ask, until now, has it been said, that he ever failed to increase his own reputation, or to add to the credit and glory of his country?—Was it during any of his embassies—as one of our Ministers at Ghent, or as Secretary of State? He was employed, highly trusted, and relied upon by Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, at each step advancing from an inferior to a higher sphere of duty and responsibility. What does all this indicate? Surely it evidences the very high estimation in which he was held by those distinguished Statesmen and Patriots. And during this long succession of employments and services, did the nation suffer from his ignorance, unfaithfulness, or incapacity? Did it protest against his appointment, or afterwards call for his removal or punishment? I leave it with you, my Fellow-Citizens, to answer these enquiries, and I trust you will do it in the spirit of candor and truth.—After reviewing this long and laborious course of duties prescribed & duties performed, we need not be surprised that Mr. Adams was elected to succeed Mr. Monroe in the Presidency. He had given every evidence of his talents and capacity, and was at that period, as we all know, the most prominent statesman in our Government. As to the qualities of temper, judgment, impartial justice, and sound morality, Mr. Adams need not shrink from a comparison with any man, and least of all, with his violent and embittered detractors. But here we are met by a charge of the most serious and aggravated nature. Mr. Adams is accused of having advanced to his present elevation by bargain, intrigue and corruption. It is alleged that he confederated with Mr. Clay and his friends, to secure his own election to the Presidency, while Mr. C. was to receive as the reward of his support, the important office of Secretary of State. An allegation so serious should never have been made without proof, and certainly should never have been received, not only without evidence, but even in contradiction to all testimony. The bargain and corruption, if admitted, has this very singular characteristic, that it brought into office the two most distinguished Statesmen of our country. It is not often that out of evil comes so much good.

The competitor of Mr. Adams is Genl. Andrew Jackson. In ascertaining the merits of Genl. Jackson's services, and his claims upon public gratitude, I would wish to revert to the period immediately previous to his nomination by the Legislature of Tennessee, for the office of President of the United States. I would wish to investigate the opinion that was then entertained of his talents as a Statesman, and his accomplishments as a Civilian.—I would wish to do this, because we all know how apt political controversy and party contest are, to obscure the real character of him, who by accident or good fortune, becomes the object of public interest. We know that the infamous Titus Oates was once the darling of the English nation; and that John Wilkes, at a later period, became the most popular man in the kingdom, from causes quite unconnected with his merits. I do not compare Genl. Jackson with these men. I mention these instances only to illustrate the truth of my remark. At that period, then, I would ask, what were Genl. Jackson's pretensions to the character of a Statesman? Had his learning or his talents ever enabled him to take a prominent part in the great and momentous measures of Government? Had he ever enlightened the halls of Legislation in debate, or given an impulse to any patriotic measure by his wisdom and force of character? Or, in truth, did he rank below mediocrity when he was last in the National Councils? I call upon every man to put his hand upon his heart and answer these questions. Upon what ground, then, it may very properly be asked, do the supporters of Genl. Jackson advocate his claims to the Presidency. It cannot be that they believe him possessed of a capacity, either natural or acquired, for the administration of civil affairs. He has been more than once placed in situations which would have elicited the latent powers of genius, and have distinguished its possessor. Repeated calls have been made for evidences of his talents of a civil order, but the voice of the enquirer has been suffered to die away unnoticed, or replied to only by vague assertions and extravagant boastings. Something, indeed, is said in the late Jackson Address about the magic of mother wit, as if the science of Government, the most difficult of any, was imbibed by the suckling from the breast of of its mother. But I cannot see how this most precious mother wit, even admitting its potentiality, can advance the cause of Genl. Jackson, for at the age of sixty, he cannot give a single reason—no, not even upon compulsion—why it should be awarded to him. His real and only title to eminence is as a Military Officer, and to that we must look for his present extraordinary popularity. He killed the Indians at the Horseshoe, and whipped the British at Orleans, are assertions which the most ignorant can make, and the most dull comprehend.—As a military character, I pretend not to derogate from his high standing. I boast that the proud Briton had to succumb to his power. I hail him as the Saviour and the Hero of Orleans; but the very fact that he shone so conspicuous in war, is, to me, the most strong negative evidence that he cannot shine in civil office. He has been tried in the departments both of war and peace: In the first, he quickly rose to eminence; in the other he experienced a sad deficiency. I leave it to you, my Fellow-Citizens, to make comments. Jackson's temper, too, is said to be violent. The numerous private rencounters, some of a desperate and fatal description, in which he has been engaged, furnish a ground for this charge. His letter concerning the members of the Hartford Convention, must be attributed to the effect either of violent passion, or the most gross ignorance. Neither alternative would add much to his credit. If as President, he should be guilty of so fatal a mistake, we might rue the consequences of having so ruthless an expositer of the laws, placed over us. I question whether even *mother wit* could furnish an adequate remedy for such an evil. As to the correctness of his judgment, the strictness of his sense of justice, or the purity of his morals, let those judge who are better acquainted with his private history than I chance to be.

Thus have I, my Fellow-Citizens, feebly, but impartially, attempted to portray the character and pretensions of the rival candidates. In doing so, I have stated facts from indisputable sources. None can deny my premises—it is for you to decide upon the correctness of my conclusions. My praise, I trust, is without flattery, and my censure without malice. Which of the two candidates deserve our support? It is a contest between men, and not measures. As far as their principles are known, they are both in favour of the Tariff and Internal Improvements. We have nothing to do, then, but to look at the characters of the individuals. Let us do this calmly and dispassionately. Let us reflect upon the nature of the office to be filled, and enquire which it is most likely will best discharge its duties. Let us not submit, in passive obedience, to the powers that be, on the one hand; nor permit the gleam of a sword, or the glitter of an epaulette, to beguile us into a fondness for the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war," on the other. Let us go singly for God and our Country, and I trust we shall do right.

G. C. P.

From the National Intelligencer.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY AGAINST PUBLIC VIRTUE DETECTED & EXPOSED.

We do not know whether the publication, recently made, of a letter of Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Giles, of Virginia, dated the 25th December, 1825, impressed our readers with the conclusiveness of the proof which it exhibited of the deliberate intention of Mr. Giles, in his publications of the last year, to deceive the Public, as well respecting the history of events in 1807—8—9, as concerning the true political character of Mr. Adams.

It should be recollected that Mr. Giles, having *in his possession* this letter of Mr. Jefferson, recently published, secreted & suppressed it, whilst he published a letter of Mr. Jefferson, upon other points, dated on the very day following, (26th Dec. 1825) which he supposed he might wield to some advantage against Mr. Adams.—*Yes*, he *suppressed* this letter, shewing Mr. Jefferson's opinion of the merit of Mr. Adams, and he suppressed, wilfully or heedlessly, other facts, if not other documents, the publication of which would have put to shame his studied libels on the patriotism of Mr. Adams.

It is melancholy to behold one, who has been, in his time, a useful public man, thus abandoning himself to the guidance of passion, and of irrational and ungovernable hate.

Since the publication of our exposition, on the authority of Mr. Adams, of the circumstances attending his indirect communications with Mr. Jefferson, in 1808, Mr. Giles has come out in the Richmond Enquirer, and denies having either written letters to, or received letters from, Mr. Adams, at that period. We are sorry to be obliged to say it, because we would willingly avoid the declaration of a truth which it must be painful to receive: but, as the alternative to a charge of deliberate falsehood, we are obliged to declare, that the memory of Mr. Giles has altogether deserted him.

But, before we proceed further, let us quote, from his letter in the Enquirer of Saturday last, the following extracts, to which we wish to direct the attention of our readers. Assuming that Mr. Adams is responsible for the explanatory remarks which accompanied our re-publication of the letter of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Giles says:

"Mr. Adams positively asserts that Mr. Giles, and several other members of Congress, during this session of 1808-9, wrote to him confidential letters, informing him of the various measures proposed as reinforcements or substitutes for the embargo, and soliciting his opinions upon the subject; he answered these letters with frankness and in confidence!! When I first saw this unequivocal assertion of Mr. Adams, unattended with any mental reservation whatever—and when there was not the slightest trace upon my memory of the recollection of any such correspondence, I was struck with wonder and amazement, as well as with other mingled emotions, and I put my memory up to its best efforts, in trying to trace some such recollection, but found no vestige thereof—and I now assert that I do not believe that any such correspondence ever took place. If Mr. Adams should be in possession of such confidential letters from me, I now call most earnestly upon him to exhibit them to the public. I am told Mr. Adams is peculiarly methodical in his business, and careful in the preservation of all letters addressed to him. He certainly must have retained mine upon a subject then so interesting to the nation, if he ever received them. I beg him, if in possession of any such confidential letters from me, or of a letter of any kind, to abandon all scruples imposed by the confidence asserted, and forthwith to publish them. If he should do so, it will afford a demonstration, that one important characteristic transaction of my life has entirely escaped my recollection, leaving not the shadow of a shade behind. I pretend not to any infallibility of memory, but I deem it next to an impossibility, that the impression of any such transaction, if once made, should ever have been completely eradicated from it.

"As to Mr. Adams's confidential letters to me, written, as he says, "as the solicited advice of friend to friend," I have no more recollection of them, than of those said by him to have been written by myself; nor do I believe that any such letters ever were written. I am myself careful in the preservation of all letters of interest addressed to me—and I have no recollection of ever having seen any such letter in my bureau. I have now, I believe, several able and eloquent letters from Mr. Adams's father, written after his retirement from public life; but none of this description, as I believe, from Mr. Adams himself. What, then, must have been my emotions, when I first beheld these unequivocal declarations on the part of Mr. Adams!!! Could it be believed, that Mr. Adams had intrepidly invented the extraordinary tale, to screen himself from imputations he could not otherwise avoid!!! Could I believe myself to have been an active agent in such an interesting scene, and that all traces of it had escaped my memory!!! It really would afford me pleasure now to raise a doubt in my mind, to relieve me from the first conclusion; and I have put my memory to the severest trial for that purpose, but in vain. I find nothing to doubt upon the subject. I hope and trust that Mr. Adams's memory has failed him on this occasion; and that it will not turn out to be a mere invented tale, with a vain hope of extricating himself from a most awful dilemma."

And in concluding his Letter, Mr. Giles characterizes the explanatory remarks published by us and being "ushered forth to the World in uttered disregard of common respect for truth."

It is lamentable, we repeat, to witness such a miserable decay of a vigorous intellect, or so despicable a prostitution of waning character to a purpose so base as deliberate traduction and vilification of the honest, upright, and unassuming individual who now fills the Presidency of the United States. "'Tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," that every assertion of Mr. Giles, touching correspondence with Mr. Adams, is utterly without foundation.

For the matter or form of this article, we take all the responsibility where it belongs to ourselves. Mr. Adams has nothing to do with it. But we should basely become necessary to the most desperate assault ever witnessed on public or private integrity, if we did not, in the teeth of Mr. Giles, declare his statement in the above extract to be wholly destitute of truth. There is, for him, no way by which he can retreat or escape. The plea of a gone memory only can avail him: for he has tasked it to its utmost, he says, and can find *no trace* of any correspondence between him & Mr. Adams.

We had evidence to satisfy us, before publishing the explanatory article which called forth the above remarks of Mr. Giles, that the correspondence referred to in those remarks not only did take place, but would, if published, redound to the honor of Mr. Adams.

Upon receiving the Enquirer of yesterday, containing the letter of Mr. Giles, we used the privilege of citizens, deeply interested in the cause of truth, to call upon the President, and request that he would suffer justice to be done to himself, by the publication of the correspondence which Governor Giles has the effrontery or the fatuity to deny, & of the existence of which we were before satisfactorily apprised. The President, from a delicacy which we feel inclined to call fastidious, declined furnishing copies of the correspondence for publication. He seems disposed to follow, in this instance, as he has evidently endeavored to do throughout his Administration, in the footsteps of the illustrious WASHINGTON. That great man was, in his day, calumniated almost as much as Mr. Adams, and what is not a little singular (considering the length of the intervening period of time) by some of the same individuals, and by Mr. Giles for one of them. Then, as now, by the meaner agents of faction, forgeries, and other species of deception were resorted to. These despicable frauds Washington passed by with silent tho' indignant contempt, until, as his last act before yielding the Presidency, on the 3d day of March 1797, he sent to the Department of State, to be there recorded and preserved, an exposure of the forgeries by which various letters had been passed upon the public as being his. We do not know that, as his last public act, on the third day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-three, Mr. ADAMS, on retiring from office, may not also condescend to place upon record the proofs of the attempts which have been made to defraud him of his well-earned fame.

Be that as it may, Mr. Adams will not consent to the present publication of these Letters, from motives of delicacy, to which he too often sacrifices his personal interest. He permits us to say, however, that he has read to us from his Letter-Book the copies of his letters to Mr. Giles, during the Winter of 1808-9, in reply to letters of Mr. Giles, the originals of which latter are amongst his papers at his family seat: and we take leave to say, *without* his permission, they are of a character to exalt him in the estimation of every patriot, every Republican, every honest man.—They are of a character, too, such as to prevent the possibility of any man's forgetting them, who had ever read them, unless he had first forgotten himself.

The first of these letters of Mr. Adams is dated November 15th, 1808, and is in acknowledgment and reply to a letter of Mr. Giles of the 7th–8th of the same month. (Congress having assembled on the 7th.)

The second of them is of the date of December 10, 1808, in reply to a letter from Mr. Giles, enclosing a copy of his Speech upon Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal of the Embargo.

The third letter is from Mr. Adams to Mr. Giles, of the 20th December, in the same year.

The fourth letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Giles, is dated on the 16th of January, 1809, acknowledging the receipt of two letters from Mr. Giles, the one of the 25th of December, 1808, and the other of January 5th, 1809.

Soon after this last, Mr. Adams came here to attend, on professional business, the Supreme Court of the United States, and the correspondence of course intermitted. Not long after this, Mr. Adams went abroad, in public employ, and the correspondence of course ceased.

When one recollects the period of this correspondence, and the relation of Mr. Adams to the Senate, in which he had resigned his seat because his own State had elected a Successor over his head, the interest of this correspondence between Mr. A. and his late coadjutor in the Senate may be conceived, without our stating it. Suffice it to say, that the whole question of the Embargo, and of the expediency of suspending, repealing, or substituting it, is fully discussed in them, and that it is obvious, to any one who remembers the history of the times, or has read Mr. Giles's own account of them, that the whole course of Mr. Giles was regulated by these letters of Mr. Adams, of which Mr. Giles can find no trace in his memory, nor, still more surprising, in his bureau!

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.

From the Democratic Clarion, published at Nashville, Tennessee.

"NASHVILLE, *Tenn. Feb.* 21, 1815.

"*On Friday last*, eight soldiers were shot *near this town for desertion. We are among those who have thought it a crime that deserved severe punishment—but to shoot eight men in the bosom of civil society, where there was scarcely as many soldiers besides, as there were prisoners to be executed, and where the effect to be produced is calculated to injure the recruiting more than it benefits the service, was, in our opinion, a waste of human blood.*"

From the Marylander.

The above extract is taken from the Nashville *Democratic Clarion*, a paper published at the time, within nine miles of Gen. Jackson's own residence. The sentiments it contains, must, therefore, be considered unprejudiced, as they were uttered by one of the General's neighbors, if not friends, when there could be no occasion for indulging any other excitement than such as was created by the unnecessary "*waste of human blood*."—The editor of the "*Clarion*," no doubt, spoke under feelings of great excitement; but they were such as the execution of eight fellow beings, in a time of profound peace, could not fail to excite. It is no doubt that he spoke the sentiments of a large portion of the community in which he lived, whose sensibilities, in common with his own, had been put to so horrid a torture. Well might he protest against the shooting of eight men "in the bosom of civil society, where there were scarcely as many soldiers besides as there were prisoners to be executed." It must, indeed, have been a scene of horror presented to the contemplation of the peaceful citizens of Nashville, which no doubt wrung from their bosoms many a pang of undissembled woe.

PROSPECTS IN NEW-YORK.

Extract from a letter from a respectable citizen of the City of New-York, to his friend in Baltimore, dated October 22.

"In answer to your polite inquiries, I have great pleasure in informing you, that there is no danger of the result. N. York will give her vote to the Administration without doubt. From the best sources of information obtainable, Mr. ADAMS and Mr. RUSH will get TWENTY-TWO ELECTORS *by Districts*, and *two* in virtue *of the majority in the College*. The first returns from this State that will reach you *will be unfavorable to our good cause*. The majorities in the City of New-York and adjoining Counties will be decidedly against us; let not this dishearten you as to the issue. We have no right to expect any thing better from a population directly in the interest, and within the control of the British agents here. In this city alone, there are not less than six or seven thousand persons who can be operated upon by their agency. As it is the interest of the British Government to ruin our manufacturing establishments, their agents will of course exert all their ingenuity to further the election of General Jackson, who is considered here the *anti-tariff* candidate—in this city he is supported on that ground alone. But with all this mass of foreign influence in his favor, and of a profuse expenditure of British guineas, we shall beat him and those who support him. In the North and West part of the State, among the intelligent and hardy sons of the forest, where virtuous principles prevail, our triumph will be complete. Was the election by General Ticket, we might calculate on 20,000 majority."

NORTH-CAROLINA

Administration Electoral Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH

ELECTORS.

First District—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke.
Second, Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth, Edmund Deberry, of Montgom'y
Fifth, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh, Benjn. Robeson, of Cumberland,
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth, Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

A House and Lot for sale,

IN RALEIGH.

THE pleasantly situated House and Lot, on Halifax Street, next below the Eagle Hotel, formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, will be sold at private sale. Besides the dwelling House, which is commodious, there are all the necessary outbuildings, a Stable, Garden and other conveniences.

Apply to Capt. Thos. Cobbs, or to Mr. Wm. Peck, of this City.

Raleigh, Oct. 24.